## THE GREAT DAY FOR LABOR

Arrival of May First and the Demand For Eight Hours.

25,000 MEN OUT IN CHICAGO.

A Prediction that Just and Fair De mands Will Meet With Success, While Exhorbitant Ones. Will be Denied.

### The Great Day Arrives.

CHICAGO, April 30 .- | Special Telegram. |-To-morrow is the day fixed by the labor unions to inaugurate the changes in their working hours from ten to eight, for which they have been diligently preparing for several weeks past. The indications are that there will be trouble in many cases. But the outlook is not discouraging to either employer or employe, and there is every reason to believe that in nearly every case the question at issue can be settled and the new system put to the test at least without interruption to business, if both sides proceed in a business like way. Where other issues are dragged in, as they seem sure to be in some cases, it is impossible to guess what the outcome will be, but failure is most probable.

The movement was begun in this city by the Trades and Labor assembly in a spirit of reasonableness and fairness, and on their part has been so conducted to the present moment. They asked simply and only for a reduction of hours of work. They represent the great mass of the organized tradesmen of the city, and nearly, if not quite, all the English speaking unions.- They have steadily resisted every suggestion of a demand for increased pay, or for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and have urged their followers everywhere to abandon for the time being every other issue but the reduction of hours. They have in most cases been met by the employers in a spirit of fairness, and their negotiations have been carried on without disturbing the general peace and quiet, and many employers have shown a disposition to give the eight hour day a trial, and to adopt it if the result should show that they can afford it, or that other people engagad in the same line of business in other cities would make the same effort. In many cases, however, the concession has been, and will be, successfully refused by employers. This is due in every instance either to a lack of the proper organization of the trade or else to the coupling of the movement with other foreign issues or unfair and unreasonable de-

Almost every trade union in the city and throughout the country pledged themselves to stand for eight hours, and demand that only. And on this understanding the movement was set on foot by the Trades and Labor federation, and May 1, 1886, named as the date on which it should be enforced. As the time drew near, however, trade after trade and union after union began to break the line and to vary the demands. Some associated the eight hour cry with other demands and many of them coupled the request for short hours with the expressed determination to accept nothing less than the ten hours' pay. Every union adopting such a course is acting in direct opposition to the principles of the movement, and the leaders are, as a rule, firmly of the opinion that this course is the great and only danger to its suc-

cessiul termination There are about 125 local assemblies of Knights of Labor in this city, embracing an immense number of tradesmen and laborers who are in favor of the movement and are prepared to support it. Most of these are unknown to the public, owing to the fact that they have not been advertised, because the members do not wish that their employers should know for the present that they have been organized. After May 1, however, they will make known the fact by holding meetings in support of the eight-hour demand.

In trades unions there are two elements: The German and Bohemian, whose unions are mostly amalgamated under what is known as the Central Labor union, and the English speaking element, comprising Americans, Irish, English, etc., who are embraced by the Trades and Labor assembly. The Germans and Bohemians are the more ambitious in their demands. Eight hours' work for ten hours' pay, and strike and boycott till it is conceded, is their platform. This course of action is not approved of by the more coolheaded and sagacious of the leaders, who are in favor of equalizing the payments all over the United States, and do not wish to handicap Chicago manufacturers by demanding more than is asked for in other cities. To this latter principle the Trades and Labor assembly is committed, and Schilling and other leaders are earnestly and strenuously advising the men not to exceed it.

### Thousands of Men Out.

CHICAGO, April 30,-The Times to-morrow, summarizing the labor situation, will say: "Twenty-five thousand is a fair estimate of the number of men who quit work yesterday (Friday) and walked out of the various shops and factories in Chicago because employers would not consent to an eight hour' working day with ten hours' pay, How many will do so to-day (Saturday) is problematical, but the prospects for a repetition of yesterday's performances are exceedingly brilliant. The trades most affected are the furniture manufacturthe lumber interests their numerous ramifications, and the iron men. With furniture people it was practically a general tockout all over the city, and all the 7,500 men employed in the various Chicago factories are to-day idle and will probably continue so for some time to come, The refusal of the manufacturers to grant the demands was the result of a meeting last week when the manufacturers' association was formed and an executive committee appointed to take charge of the business of the various members. It was then decided that if the men demanded eight hours Friday every factory should shut down until this committee shall decide to open them, and upon terms that that body should dictate to the men. This agreement was carried out to the letter, and to-day every furniture factory in Chicago is practically in the hands of the

executive committee. A somewhat similar situation exists in the lumber trade, including planing mills and box factories. No concerted action was had by the employers until Friday, but all but three refused the demand of the men, and in a meeting afterwards decided to stand by one another and not take their men back except at the bosses' terms. The number of men in this trade out of employment in consequence can only be approximated, but 8,000

With the iron men the idea of only run ning eight hours could not be entertained for a moment by large concerns with expensive plants, and in consequence all who were waited on refused the men's demands, and with the exception of the rolling mills, where no trouble is anticipated, the majority of the

large fron works of Chicago are closed. The railroads have, with one exception escaped trouble, but their time will come to day, and it is teared its extent cannot be

serious trouble. Employers are somewhat disposed to yield in part, while the men are not auxious to strike. It depends a good deal on what Armour will do. Every business in the city is more or less implicated, and the general unrest among working men is exactly balanced by the anxiety amongst employers.

The Men's Demands in Chicago CHICAGO, April 30,-The car shop employes of the South and West Division railway companies made a demand yesterday for the adoption of the eight hour system. The South division company has granted it. This company raised the wages of their employes 15 per cent on April 1, and there will be no reduction made. The superintendent of the West division company has not yet returned a reply to the men. He says his company will follow the majority.

The Parlor furniture manufacturers assoclation to-day resolved not to accede to the demends of the Upholsters' union, for an in-crease of 20 per cent on hire work and the adoption of the eight hour system with ten

Cuicago, April 30:—This afternoon dele-Chicago, April 30:—This afternoon delegations representing between twenty-five and fifty thousand men employed by firms at the stock yards will make a demand of the firms that they adopt the eight hour system. The firms to be visited are Armour & Co., Fowier Bros., N. K. Fairbank, Hately, Nelson, Morris, Jones and Stiles. It is only within the past few days that the eight hour question has been agitated at the stock yards and their desire to adopt the new labor day has only been formed within the last week. They belong to no union. Sydney Kent told his 1,500 employees yesterday that after May first they need only work eight hours a day for nine hours pay. The concession caused those employed by other houses to demand that eight hours be a day's work. Park Bros. & Co.'s furniture factory is idle this morning; 500 employes struck for eight hours a day at ten hours' pay. The firm would not agree to the demands. The St. Nieholas Toy company informed its 150 employes that it would not grant ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The Herccules iron works will inaugurate the eight-hour system with ten hours' pay beginning to-morrow for one month. with ten hours' pay beginning to-morrow for

The immense iron works of Crane Bros. The immense iron works of Crane Bros. Manufacturing company close down to-morrow night for several weeks. The company intimates that it will inaugurate the eighthour system, and deems the shut-down necessary to arrange for the new order of affairs. Goss & Phillips' Manufacturing company, owning extensive planing mills, have arranged for the eight-hour working day with all its employes on a basis of eight hours' pay, beginning to-morrow.

The committees representing 2,000 men employed in the Chicago rolling mills, after consulting with the mill owners, reported back to the men that they had decided for the present to continue working on the eight hour plan.

hour plan.
Employes at the extensive coal docks and yards at South Chicago struck for an increase of two cents per ton for handling coal. The men were paid the advance. The freight handlers on the Burlington

and Alton roads have stopped work owing to the refusal to accede to the demand for eight hours. As soon as the freight now on hand is cleared up the house will be closed. At 3 o'clock this afternoon 350 employes of the Union Brass Manufacturing company quit work. They demand eight hours work quit work. They demand eight hours work and eight hours pay, which the company re-

fused.

All the plumbing shops in the city have conceded eight hours work at nine hours pay. The employes of R. E. Pohele and William

The employes of R. E. Pohele and William Giffett, furniture manufacturers, 115 men in all, struck to-day for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay.

One hundred and forty sewing machine makers of the June Manufacturing company also struck on a simtlar demand.

The Excelsior Iron works and the Link Belt Manufacturing company, employing 300 men, will shut down to-morrow indefinitely, owing to the condition of the labor situation.

The proprietors of every one of the ninety-three lumber yards in Chleago received to-day a circular from the Lumbermen's union demanding substantially ten hours pay for eight hours' work, commencing May 3. A meeting was at once called at which eighty four firms were represented. All of them four firms were represented. All of them had been taken by surprise, not having had any intimation of the movement. A committee was appointed to meet daily and endeavor to settle the problem by mutual concessions. According to a statement made by the chairman of the committee a general strike in the lumber yards would involve at least 12 (500 pens).

the fitting of the fi work until they hear from the company.

The St. Paul men continued their work to day, and at 4 o'clock were informed by the

local agent that the company would unquali fielly refuse to accede to their demands. It is not known yet whether the men will go to work in the morning or not.

The Northwestern freight handlers have as yet no reply, but expect one to-morrow. There seems tobe little doubt but that it

will be in the shape of a refusal.

The Grand Trunk freight handlers have made a demand for eight hours and no reduction in wages. They are promised an answer at noon to-morrow.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—The Woodburn-Sarken Wheel company, employing 500 men, this evening notified the men that the company could not at this time entertain a proposition for the eight-hour system with advanced wages. The works shut down to-night and will not reopen till Wednesday. when the employes may come back at the present rates. The company is willing to inaugurate the eight-hour plan with eight-

Demands in Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 50.—The movement of labor unions in this city for a reduction of working hours is confined almost exclusive ly to the building trades. The largest local industries-tron, coat and glass, are not be ing disturbed by the demand. Plumbers, brick layers, hod carriers, and plasterers have settled with their employers on a nine-hour basis. Strikes will be inaugurated tomorrow or Monday by the carpenters and cabinet makers. The former want ten hours pay for nine hours work, and the latter an advance of 20 per cent in wages and eight hours. The employers have refused, Bakers to-morrow will demand a reduction Bakers to-morrow will demand a reduction in hours, and if not granted will refuse to go to work Monday. Employes of Stern & Co.'s planing mill, Allegheny City, demand eight hours work with ten hours pay, and will strike to-morrow night if refused. Stone cutters decided to strike to-morrow for eight hours and \$3.50 per day. There are 400 stone cutters here.

#### Call for a Labor Conference. PITTSBURG, April 30.-The Commercial Gazette will publish to-morrow a circular which it is claimed has been sent to the

leaders of the various labor organizations throughout the country. It is signed by the secretary of the Federation of Trades of North America and the general officers of other unions, and calls for a conference at an early date, suggesting May 16 at Philadelphia, of the executive officers of all national and international trade cers of all national and international trade unions in the country, and says the object is to devise ways and means to protect the organizations from the "malicious work of an element who openly boast that trades unions must be destroyed. This element is doing incalculable injury by arousing antagonism and dissension in the labor movement, and rats, scabs and unfair employes are backed by this element, and this element, without authority from that body, uses the Knights of Labor as an instrument through which to vent their spite against trades unions."

The Third Avenue Strike. ALHANY, April 30. - The railroad commis sion has made two reports on the Third avenne railroad strike. The majority report holds that the company was justified in resisting the demands of its employes for the discharge of certain other employes; that the right to hire and discharge is inherent in the The packers will probably escape without employer, but in this case it was exercised

with harshness; that the temporary stoppage of the service on account of the strike can-not justly work a forfeiture of the charter; that the strikers are blameable for ordering a tie-up in the city. The minority holds that the road violated its charter in not running the cars as often as required and that it treat-ed its men with bad faith.

In and Around Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 30 .- A general strike of cabinet makers for an advance of 30 per cent in wages and a reduction of working hours from ten to eight has been ordered for tomorrow by the Allegheny county union, which embraces some 300 members in the two cities. The manufacturers refuse to grant the advance. All carpenters in Allegheny county strike Monday for nine hours as a day's work. The coal miners at Imperial, Pa., Inaugurate a strike to-morrow for an advance of half a cent per bushel. Scott Haven miners employed in Scott's mines expect to resume work Monday. The strike at Brown's Wayne iron and steel mills has been settled and work was resumed this morning.

The St. Louis Strike. St. Louis, April 30.-The general executive board of the Knights of Labor met in executive session yesterday and were in communication with the citizens committee in the afternoon. Their willingness to end the strike, providing assurance could be had that the agreement of 1885 between the railroad and its employes be observed, was expressed by both the general board and the joint executive board. The propositions submitted by the citizens were discussed until a late hour this morning, and an answer will be returned to-day. It is generally expected the proposition will be accepted and the strike declared off within a few days.

The Labor Arbitration Bill. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The house committee on labor to-day heard Representative Springer in support of the labor arbitration bill introduced by him last arbitration bill introduced by him last Monday. The members of the committee seemed favorable toward an arbitration commission, but the matter did not go far enough to indicate what action will be taken. The opinion was expressed by the committee that the principal features of the Springer bill could be incorporated in the bill now on the house calendar to provide for the establishment of a department of agriculture and labor. agriculture and labor.

Boycotting Condemned. NEW YORK, April 30 .- The grand jury of the court of general sessions, was discharged to-day, but not until the foreman handed Recorder Smith a presentment condemning boycotting. The presentment severely condemns Police Justice Wilde, who, when a number of boycotters were arrested and brought before him, discharged them, on the ground that they had not violated the law. The police captains confessed that they were poweriess to relieve boycotted firms from the nuisance so long as the police judge failed to commit prisoners.

Washington Men Wait Till Monday. WASHINGTON, April 30.-The strike for eight hours work per day will probably be inaugurated here Monday by the workmen of all trades. Several meetings of employers and men have been held the past week, and both sides are determined to push the fight. The employers have formed an association to resist the demand. Should there not be an agreement before Monday 10,000 men will strike.

#### Street Car Men Bailed. NEW YORK, April 30,-The members of the

executive board of the Empire Protective association were required to furnish \$1,000 bail each to answer. Surety was found for all. The indictments were presented yesterday against them for conspiracy, and to-day they pleaded not guitty when arraigned in court. The trial has been fixed for May 3.

### Nine Hours a Day.

PITTSBURG, April 30 .- Norcross Bros., contractors, having charge of the building of the new county buildings, notified their 300 emes this morning that beginning to-mor-nine hours would constitute a day's work instead of ten.

Coal Miner's Strike. CHARLESTON, W. V., April 30 .- To-morrow all miners employed in the Kanasaw coal region will strike, as the employers have refused to give the price demanded. will affect about 5,000 men.

Packers Will Shut Down CHICAGO, April 30,-It is stated that Nelson Morris and Armour & Co., two of the largest packers, decided to shut down if the demands of their men for eight hours are in-

sisted on. Stone Cutters for Nine Hours. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—The stone cutters and masons of Allegheny City have joined the movement for nine hours work. If the employers refuse to grant the demands a strike will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Blatant Socialists Arrested. NEW YORK, April 30 .- Adolph Schenck, who was chairman of the socialist meeting last Friday night, and Richard Brauschen, who made an inflammatory speech there, were arrested to-day. Indictments have been found against them—charging them with conduct likely to lead to a breach of the

The Struggle in Other Cities. NEW YORK, April 30.—The Wood Turners' union, which include meerschaum and amber workers, held a meeting to-night and were unanimous in favor of eight hours. The piano makers discussed the question, and will determine to-morrow whether to make the demand or not. Should there be a strike it will affect 2,500
men. A general meeting of furniture
workers will be held to-night, Reports
were read to the effect that 150 shops had
agreed to conform to the eight hour demand

to be made to-morrow.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 30.—The bricklayers of this city will strike to-morrow unless their demands for a reduction to a day of nine hours is complied with. St. Louis, April 30.—Furniture manu-facturers have formed an association and

St. Louis, April 30.—Furniture manufacturers have formed an association and unanimously resolved to operate the factories on the eight-hour system after to-morrow on a basis of eight-hour wages.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—At a meeting lasting to early this morning 3,000 employes of the large Milwaukee breweries decided to strike to-day unless wages are raised \$10 per month. The companies have already made large concessions, and it is expected they will not accept the terms proposed.

Jersey City, April 20.—A general strike is threatened among machinists in this city on account of the rejection of the demands for more pay and less time. There are about thirty shops in this city, employing about 200 men each. It is expected a strike will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Dunois, Pa., April 30.—The officials of the amalgamated miners and laborers association, issued a circular calling upon 6,000 miners in the Clearfield region to quit work to-night unless all operators sign the scale adopted at the Columbus convention at once.

Philadelphia, April 30.—The Allison car works shut down and locked out 900 employes. The men, a week ago, demanded an increase of 6 to 16 per cent. The men to-day notified the company that the increase was not satisfactory. The company immediately shut down.

Charity Is Not Business.

LONDON, April 30,-The caple rate war continues with unabated vigor. The reduction by the Commercial Cable company to meet the drop to sixpence of the Associated com panies is commended by the News, but is the basis of a savage attack in the Standard. The rate fixed by the Commercial company is a shilling, and at that the management expresses hope that the public will support it, as the company was the first to give the public low cable rates. The Standard says the Commercial company may be sure the public will do nothing of the sort, because charity is not business.

### NEBRASKA CITY'S TRAGEDY

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Shellenberger Arrested for Their Daughter's Murder.

THEIR EVIDENCE CONFLICTING.

The Step-Mother Believed to Have Been the Fiend Who Committed the Deed-Terrible Stories of Cruelty.

#### A Fearful Crime.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 30 .- [Special Telegram. |-The coroner's jury who was impanelled over the dead body of little Maggie Shellenberger met this morning at the farm house in pursuance to the adjournment of last night. They were in session late this evening, many witnesses being brought before them. But nothing of new importance was brought to light, except that on the reexamination of the body one more cut was discovered on the neck, making five in all. Dark and ugly brulses were also discovered on the back, chest and limbs of the little girl, evidently made by the strokes from some heavy stick. Fvidence was elicited, showing that the farm belonged to Maggie and her brother Lee, the only two living children of Mr. Shellenberger's first wife. Witnesses proved that on two occasions Maggie had tried to make her escape from the house, and on being caught and asked her reasons for acting so answered she did not want to live with her step-mother, as she scolded her so. One of these occasions was but a few days ago, and after staying at a farmer's house, some ten miles from her home, in company with her brother, a lad of 13, her father caught them in the morning, and made them walk the entire way back ahead of him and his companion on horseback. On being asked by the latter why the little children could not be taken on the horses with them, he replied to the effect that walking was good enough for them, referring to the little, tired-out children whom he was driving along the

road like so many cattle. It was also shown that Maggie, though, as some of her relatives testified, of a sickly temperament, was made to do all the hard housework, getting breakfast early in the morning and then calling her parents when it was ready, scrubbing the floors and such work as a strong housemaid would be expected to perform. As this testimony was being given many of the jurors' eyes glistened with tears of sorrow and sympathy for the pure and fragile little form that now lay cold in death before them. The testimoey of Mr. and Mrs. Shelten-

berger was conflicting as to the time when they heard the gurgling noise, as they described it, Mr. Shellenberger saying that when he and his wife entered the house from the barn he had a bag of potatoes on his shoulder, and seeing the trap door open that led to the cellar he at once went down. When about stepping off the last step onto the cellar floor he first heard this noise, as though of running water, but in fact the life blood of his little daughter as it came spouting from her severed neck A light was then called for, with the remark that there was something in the milk pans, which were arranged along the opposite side of the cellar to the box where Maggle was found. With the light in hand be says he moved towards the spot from whence daughter, the blood still oozing in spurts from her ghastly neck, her eyes wide open, and a slight pulsation noticeable in her throat, showing she was yet alive. Yet no effort was made to bring back to life that little suffering heart; but, with a cry of "oh God. Minnie! Maggie has cut'her throat!" he dashed wildly to the cellar steps, calling to his wife to tell Joe, who was still at the barn, to go for help. This was done, and the wife returned to the house. What occurred in the next ten orlonger minutes is hard to say, but no effort by the husband and wife was made to bring the dying girl up stairs or even move her until a neighbor, Mr. Oelke, arrived, when the body, now dead, was brought up

and placed on the bed. Mrs. Shellenberger, in her evidence, says this noise-this gurgling noise-was heard by both as soon as they stepped through the front door, and a query passed between them as regards what it was. In this, as well as other points too long to enumerate, their testimony seems shaky. County Attorney John C. Watson placed Mrs. Shellenberger under rigid cross-examination, and broke her evi-

lence in several points. The jury, after viewing the premises once more, adjourned this afternoon at 4 o'clock to 4 o'clock to-morrow, some thinking it best not to be too hasty in reaching a verdict, while others strenuously advocated that a verdict should be reached then and there and that the public would expect one without hesitancy. On reaching the city an hour later the jury found that what had been expected of them had not been fulfilled, the streets being spotted with groups of earnest and sensible men whose only query was: "Has a verdict been reached?" and who, on learning the result, could not refrain from expressing indignation that quicker action had not been

taken on this most beinious of crimes. It was then that Sheriff McCullam, taking in the position in which things might go, at once proceeded to the court house and swore out warrants charging Mr. and Mrs. Lee Shellenberger with the wilful and malicious murder of Maggie Shellenberger, In the meantime Lee Shellenberger had arrived in the city to procure a coffin and also to purchase a lot in the cometery. It was while driving from the latter place to the undertaker's, and while crossing Tenth and Main streets, that his team was checked by Sheriff McCullam and Lee Shellenberger stood arrested as the accused murderer of his child. It was but the work of a moment and he was under guard on his way to the cell in the county jail, his steps being accompanied by obs and moans which came from his quivering and excited lips, and which lasted long

after he had been placed in his cell. The sheriff then at once proceeded to the farm and arrested Mrs. Shellenberger, who arrived at the jail about 9 o'clock. When arrested she still wore the stoic expression which her face has worn ever since the tragedy. She was made to change her outer lothing in the presence of two lady attendants before leaving the house, but no signs of any blood could be found on her clothes. Just before starting for jall she kissed all in the house, and then asked if she could see the baby. Going into into the adjoining room where the body lay, the sheriff removed the cloth, when she patted her on the head and then asked if she could kiss her, which she did, remarking, "As God is my judge, I don't know how this was done." On being told by the sheriff that the people thought it was murder, she replied, "It I was guilty of this act I would confess it and thus save my husband from this shock. But I am not, and don't know

how it was done." At this writing the court house yard is thronged with men anxious to get the latest news. It seems to be the general theory of the case that the murder was committed by Mrs. Shellenberger, and her hugband had no

part in the act, but is simply accessory after the act in not divulging all he knew in his endeavors to shield his wife. Of course this is all theory, but it is the popular one, and

which is gaining ground fast. Coroner Brown has done all in his power to bring the guilty ones to justice, and has displayed much tact and zeal in getting the chain of testimony together. District At-torney Strode has been telegraphed for, and

will arrive here this evening. Dr. Watson, ex-coroner, before the jury today pronounced the cuts on the girl's neck such as she could not make herself, and corroborated Dr. Larsh in all points.

Extra guards have been placed in and around the jail, and every precaution has been-made against escape or violence. There is in ensefeeling existing against the woman to-night. The funeral will take place to morrow and the sheriff will accompany the father to the church.

## AGREES WITH JEFF DAVIS.

A Southern Congressman Who Still Believes in Secession. WASHINGTON, April 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The New York World's Washington special to-day quotes Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, as saying: "It is not within the power of the people of the south to keep Jeff Davis caged and prevent his being honored by those who made him their leader in 1861. It is natural he should be given the ovation he was. But if he says anything that is unpatriotic he should be hanged before he gets out of town. It may be the means of starting the republican press at the north in saying that the south is still in rebellion and the Confederate flag is floating from the staff of every building. Mr. Davis is, perhaps, one of the most patriotic and sincere men in the southern states. Every principle he fought for he still entertains. He believed in the right of secession in 1861, and so he does to-day. But, in truth, Jefferson Davis was never as great a secessionist as I was, and I am yet enthusiastic in the opinion that when a state voluntarily comes into the union, it has the same right to go out. The principles for which the south fought are their principles still."

### BASE BALL.

The First League Game Ever Played in Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, April 30.-About 3,500 people witnessed the first league game ever played here. Both the Chicagos and home team were in good form and played an exciting game. The home club held the lead from the second until the ninth luning. when the game was tied until the thirteenth. when the visitors scored a run and won. Kansas City 5, Chicago 6,

OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY.

Other games played by leading base ball lobs of the country yesterday resulted as follows:

At St. Louis—St. Louis 8, Detroit 6,
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 1, Louisville 7,
At New York—Boston 27, New York 10,
At Philadelphia—Athletics 7, Baltimore 4,
At Washington—Philadelphia 12, Nation—

### The Grecian Row.

LONDON, April 30 .- An Athens dispatch says: The foreign ministers here, on receiving the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers, referred it to their respective governments, from whom they will await in

governments, from whom they will await instructions before answering it.

ATHENS, April 30.—Greece in reply to the ultimatum of the powers ordering her to disarm within eight days, points to the fact that she had notified the powers previous to the receipt of their ultimatum that she had accepted the counsel of France, thus giving formal assurance that she, yielding to the desire of the powers, would not disturb the peace. Consequently she will not retain armaments, but gradually reduce them. Greece trusts, the answer reads, that the ultimatum of the powers will soon be regarded as having no further object.

The government has ordered the disarming of the four steamers which were being fitted out as cruisers. The order for the dispatch of the garrison at Athens to the front has

LONDON, May 1.-A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says: The powers have de-cided to reject Greece's reply to the ulti-matum, and insist upon an unconditional disarmment. The fleet remains in readi-

#### ness for action. For and Against Home Rule.

LONDON, April 30,-Gladstone denies the story that he has decided to join the Roman Catholic church. It is stated that Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech to be delivered at Glasgow, will announce that the government has decided to abandon that feature of the home rule bill which excludes Irish representatives from Westminister. The Dublin Nation, the organ of the lord mayor, denies that Irish-American dynamiters will continue to wrong England un less the absolute separation of Ireland and Great Britain is attained. At Beltast to-day two anti-home rule meetings were held, at one of which 6,000 persons were present. Both liberals and conservatives attended. At both meetings resolutions condemning Gladstone's scheme and Morley's threats were

unanimously adopted.

The Marquis of Ripon supported Gladstone's Irish policy at Manchester to-night, Mr. Justin McCarthy, at Hastings, said the more the English studied Irish history the more they became convinced that granting home rule to Ireland would make her a friend, not a foe. He emphatically denied that the question was one of Catholics against Protestants. Ulster, he declared, really did not desire to maintain union.

### The Austrian Minister's Absence Ex-

plained. VIENNA, April 30 .- The Fremdenblatt, commenting on the absence from Washington of Baron Von Schaefer, the Austrian minister to the United States, and the inference deduced therefrom that Austria meant to retaliate for the Kelley affair and remain unrepresented until it should be adjusted, says the reason for the baron's absence is says the reason for the baron's absence is simply to enjoy a desired furlough on account of ill-health. He will spend his vacation in Europe, and if his health permits, will return to Washington after the expiration of the furlough. Otherwise, his successor will be appointed to continue the representation of Austria at the American capital. The Fremdenblatt says in conclusion, that the relations of Austria with the United States are not of the most cordial nature.

## Morley on the Irish Problem.

LONDON, April 30.—Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, addressed a large meeting at Glasgow to-night. He ridiculed the proposed county boards. In regard to separation posed county boards. In regard to separation he said it would be impossible for Ireland to separate against England's will. The government knew the enormous difficulty of dealing with the constitution, hence had formed a flexible plan capable of adaptation to a variety of circumstances. Coercion was not strong enough to quell, though it might intimidate the Irish people.

#### Turkey Thanks the Powers. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30 .- The porte

has thanked the powers for their efforts to cause Greece to disarm. The prompt and unconditional disarmament alone, says the note of thanks, could induce the porte to dis-pense with the demand for compensation for the enormous sacrifices Turkey has been compelled to make in the maintenance of a war footing to meet the threatened attack of Greece.

#### That Rebel Yell. LONDON, April 30.—The Daily Telegraph referring to the Montgomery sensation, says:

"We think it would be better if Mr. Davis allowed the past to sleep as Lee and Benja-Weather for Nebraska. FOR STATE OF NEBRASKA-Warmer, fair

## THE PAYMENT OF THAT DEBT

A Member of the Pacific Railroads Committee Talks About the Matter-

MAKING THE BEST OF A DILEMMA

A Favorable Report the Result of Belief That the Bill Witl Prevent the Present Questionable Operations.

The Government and Pacific Roads. WASHINGTON, April 30,-|Special Telegram. ]-The bill reported by the house committee on Pacific railroads on Monday las has called for considerable adverse comment, which seems to have originated with persons interested in the manipulations of stocks. The committee reported the bill unanimous ly, and the most outspoken opponents of the Pacific railroads in congress unite in endors ing it. Colonel Webber, of the Thirty-third New York district, who is a member of the committee, makes the following statement in regard to the committee's action: "The com mittee have been engaged for nearly four months in hearing arguments, studying the history of Pacific railroads in their relation to the government, and in framing a bill to meet the grave difficulties that surround the situation. It is a vast question, involving the settlement of a transaction exceed-

in amount over one

dred millions of dollars. Such litigation be-

tween the companies and the government as

have come before the courts have generally been decided against the government. The Thurman act, from which so much was expected, is practically a failure, except so far as it has established, by a close question, the right of congress to alter, amend or repeal the existing laws affecting the companies. This Judge Thurman himself admits. The sums actually repaid to the government are annually diminished and the debt is gradually and certainly increasing because there is not sufficient received under the existing law to meet the interest. The reason for this is largely owing to the fact that the companies keep the books. They can credit an undue proportion of freight money to the branches over which the government has now no control, and upon which it has now no lien. The companies can pay to individuals and favored corporations outside the governmental system, yet within the private ring, large sums of money on various pretexts. and thus diminish the net earnings of which the Thurman act seizes a percentage. To be ure these questionable operations might be hunted down, but any plan involving a scrutiny of the accounts and verification of expenditures invites a continual litigation not agreeable or profit able to the government. As far as past ex-

perience demonstrates, there may be many other devious ways which the necessities of the companies-the ingenuity of their able managers-will discover to retain the advantages which legislation seeks, by virtue of a plan based upon percentage of the net earnings. And although the penalty sections for non-acceptance of the committee's bill are based upon the Thurman act increasing the percentage to 40 per cent of the net earnings with what has heretofore been done. This for it The congress is not respon supreme court has decided that the interest is not payable until maturity of the bonds, average date of which the The practical question now to get our money without releasing any existing security or adding to our liability. We have got to pay the bonds issued by the government when due, and pay interest to maturity, which, by some seemingly inexcusable blunder, was fixed at per cent without the option, attached to the issue of every other government bond, of calling in before the outside limit of expiration. The committee, in their bill, extend the time of payment fifty-nine years from

the date of maturity of the existing bonds eleven years hence, making a seventy-year extension from October 1, 1888, adding practically the interest at 6 per cent to 1897, and 3 per cent after that, and dividing the sum properly found into 140 parts and requiring semi-annual payments commencing October 1, 1886. The advantages to the government under this plan are these: Fixed definite payment, irrespective of what the companies earn, and regardless of book accounts between the main and branch lines; payment of \$41,000,000 before the time arrives when, under the supreme court decision as to the existing law, we can enforce the payment by foreclosure; the immediate foreclosure upon default of payment of any one of the installments, instead of being obliged to wait until 1897, during which time the companies can strip their roads of their substance and leave them on our hands, with prior incumbrance equal in principal to that of the governmental lien; the receipt of the interest (which we now do not receive) and a part of the principal cach six months, and the ultimate extension of the lien of the government (which we do not now possess) over all branch lines now existing and here tofore acquired, and of all property and assets of the companies. The claim that the additional security upon the branch lines is of little or no value is no argument against the fact that we get all the companies own. No plan can secure more than that."

THE BOOUS BUTTER BILL. Friends of the bill to impose a tax on eleo nargarine are very sanguine of the success of their measure to-night. The action of the house to-day, whereby a proposition to set apart May 13 for its consideration was adopt-

#### ed by a majority of about four-fifths of the members present, is looked upon as an indication that the bill will certainly pass. The only anxiety arises from the fear that those members favoring changes in the tax on whisky and tobacco may succeed in amend-ing the oleomargarine bill to such an extent as to endanger its chances in the senate. The Chicago packing houses have representatives here, who are working vigorously to create a sentiment in opposition to the bill. They have been able to secure some support from the labor organizations, on the ground that a tax of 10 cents a pound on bogus baths will entail hardship on poor people, who are compelled to buy the stuff in place of bures. The advocates of the tax, however, are considert

of their ability to master the opposition. A FEW POSTAL CHANGES. William S. Dart has been commissioned postmaster at Wilsonsville, Neb; William F. Basler at Hooper, Neb., and John L. Leaf-grew at Four Corners, Iowa.

The site of the postoffice at Boniesux, Dawes county, has been removed to a point seven miles southeast, and the site of the postoffice at White Rabbit, Dawson county, to a point three miles west.

### A SLAP AT OMAHA.

### The President Vetoes the Immediate Transportation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The president has vetoed the bill to make Omaha a port of entry. In his message the president gave as his reasons for declining to approve the bill that Omaha was named in the act of June 16, 1880, as one of the places to which imported merchandise might be immediately shipped after entry at the port of arrival. That proviso of that act declared its provisions should not extend to any places at which there are not necessary officers for the appraisement of merchandise and the collection of duties, and the privilege was withheld by the treasury department because there were

not any such officers there. And, therefore, if the legislation proposed should become operative the privileges would still be subjected to the privileges would still be subjected to the proviso attached to the law of 1880, and such newly granted privileges would be liable to immediate withdrawal by the secretary of the treasury. He cannot see, therefore, he says, that anything is gained by this legislation. If circumstances should warrant such a course, he says, the authority which withholds such privileges can confer the same without the aid of a new statute. This proposition is sustained by the opinion of the attorney general, dated February, 1885. If the design of the bill, the president says, is to restore to the city named the privileges permitted by the law of 1880, it seems to be entirely unnecessary since the power of such restoration is now fully vested in the treasury department. If the object sought is for the privileges entirely free from the operation of the proviso, the language of the bill does not accomplish the result. The government has not now at Omaha the necessary officers for the appraisement of merchandise and the collection of duties which, by such proviso, are necessary in order to secure to any place the advantages of immediate transportation. In the absence of such officers the proposed legislation would be nugatory and inoperative. become operative the privileges would

### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, April 30.—The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted by Mr. Dawes and concurred in by

the senate. After the passage of several private bills it is the only direction we can move in should the companies reject the plan of set and Mr. Hale resumed remarks on it. tlement. It is useless now to find fault running debate followed, during which the

question was discussed from a tariff point of yiew. Mr. Plumb finally secured an under-standing that the general debate on the bills should close at 4 o'clock Monday. The senate then adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Hatch, on behalf of the committee on agriculture, called up the resolution setting apart May 13 for reconsideration of the business presented by that committee. The chief measure upon which action will be asked was the olcomargarine bill. In response to a question, it was stated that though the bill was a revenue bill, the committee on agriculture would attempt to confine the amendments to the subject matter of the measure, and not allow them to extend to a tax on spirits and tobacco. Adopted. House.

spirits and tobacco. Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Mills in the chair, on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river, to be expended under the direction of the secreta-

y of war instead of the Mississippi river commission.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa thought the Mississippi river commission had wasted enough money, and it was now time for congress to

retrace its steps.

Mr. Warner's and various other amend-Mr. Warner's and various other amendments were rejected.

A number of amendments were agreed to increasing the number of places where proliminary surveys may be made; and then Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin moved to strike out the entire section having reference to this subject. No quorum voting, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Congressmen and Telephones.
Washington, April 30.—Speaker Carliele
was before the telephone committee to day.
He received a letter from Harris Rogers advising him that the Rogers Telephone and Pelegraph company had elected him (Carlisle) a director and placed \$100,000 stock to his credit for such occasional services as he might find it convenient to render. To this letter he had replied that so long as he was a member of congress he would not be inter-

ested in any company or enterprise conce ing which congressional action might asked. Representative Randall had no recollection f receiving either letter or stock from Rogers.

Representative Hewitt testified that he had been solicited to empark in the Pan Electric and had been offered a tenth interest, but declined Want His Nomination Withdraw Washington, April 30.—Friendsof W

# ren Green, consul general at Kanayowa, hi asked that his nomination be withdrawn. Hood's Sarsaparilla

table remedies. The combination, proportion Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, I

cures where others fail. "I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver comand refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." plaint with which I had suffered 20 years."

Mandrake, Bock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Eer-ries, and other well-known and valuable vege-ula, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsa-parilla, giving it curative power not possessed tism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overby other medicines. It effects remarkable comes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

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"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made | "Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and tism and improved my appetite so much that

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a good investment of one dollar in medicine quantity to show its effect than any other prep-for the first time. It has driven off rheuma-aration." Mrs. C. A. HUEBARD, N. Chili, N.Y. "My wife had very poor health for a long my boarding mistress says I must keep it time, suffering from indigestion, poor appolocked up of she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes thing we could hear of, but found he relief till Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURNELL, she tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now, 29 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. taking the third bottle, and never felt better "I find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy in her life. We feel it our duty tore for impure blood I ever used." M. H. BAXTER, it to every one we know." GEORGE SOME VILLE, Moreland, Cook County, III.

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